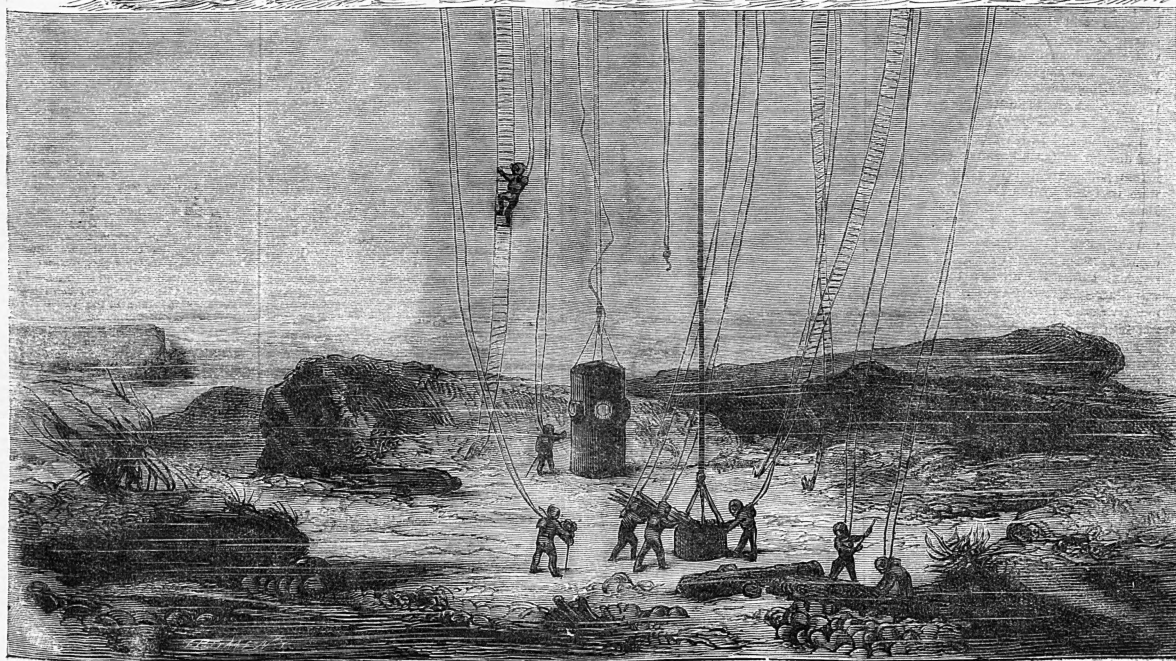
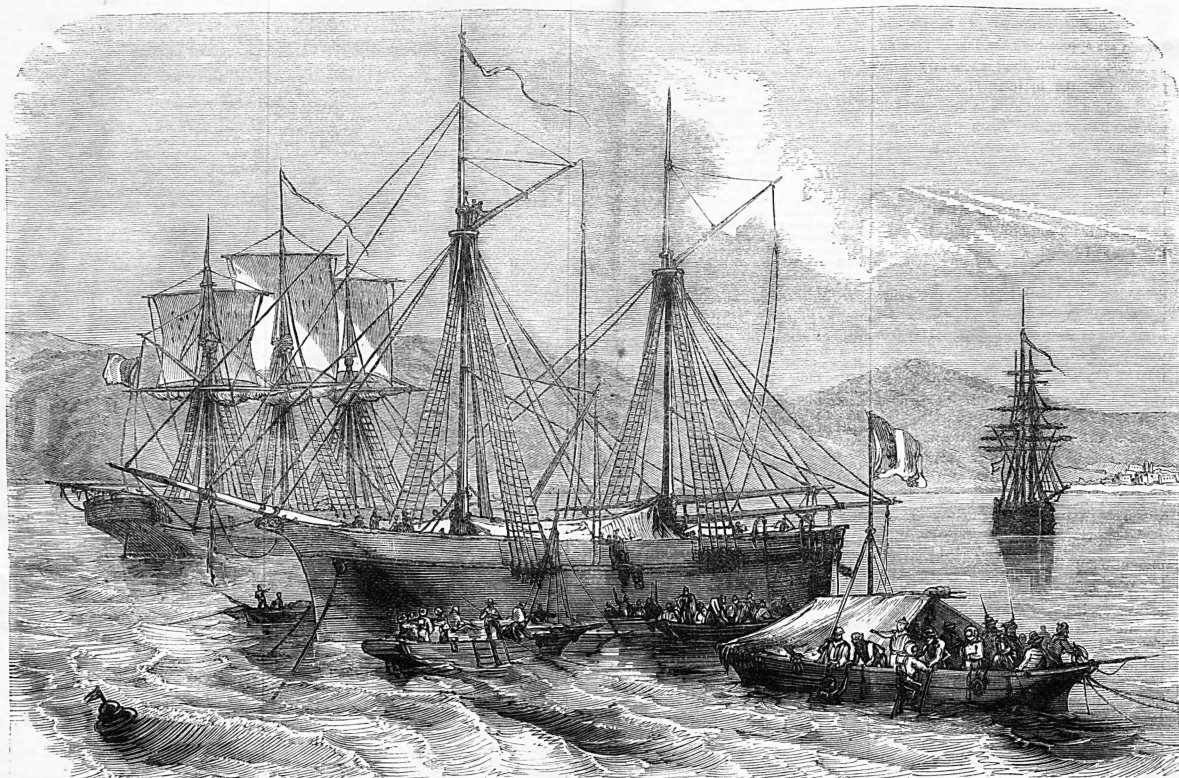


Illustrated Midland News.

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

THREEPENCE, BY POST FOURPENCE.



RECOVERING SUNKEN WAR TREASURES IN VIGO BAY. (See page 66.)

ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS
PENN
NEWSPAPER

THE GALLEONS OF VIGO.

SCIENCE is at this moment employing its best energies at once in the doing and the undoing of the mischief of war. While a large portion of our space is occupied in recording the sounds and in marking the signs of hostilities which will be rendered terrible beyond the parallel of history by reason of the awful ingenuity of modern military engineering, we are tempted to devote the first page of this number of the *Illustrated Midland News* to the presentation of a striking picture of the application of science to the recovery of old war treasure. A century and three-quarters ago the art of destruction had not reached anything like the perfection of which it can boast in our day. While the mighty armies of France and Prussia are approaching the line of meeting we do not know but that, when they come face to face, the half-million who are the quickest by a few moments in bringing their weapons into play, may sweep the opposing half-million out of life before there is time to repel the attack. Whatever may be said for the chasseur and the needle-gun, it is certain that brigades and regiments within the line of fire of the *mitrailleuses* would be quite helpless and hopeless, and we await with a sort of terror for news of the first clash of arms. But our forefathers, though they could not emulate such brilliant deeds of horror, knew how to do some mischief. It was a work wherein mankind had had more practice than in any other mode of the exercise of energy and wit. In the Bay of Vigo, in the year 1702, a number of splendid Spanish galleons, richly freighted with treasure, were sunk. Spanish galleons used almost always to be full of treasure. The nation had discovered a wealthy mine in the Western World, and they worked it very hard. By disaster of war and storm a very large quantity of the gold and silver and precious stones carried off from South America by the Spaniards was laid from time to time at the bottom of the ocean. Much of this, we imagine—but we do not speak with confidence—is beyond the reach of recovery, but not that sunk in the Bay of Vigo in 1702. The loss occurred in the course of the Spanish War of Succession. England and Holland embraced the cause of the House of Austria against Louis Quatorze of France and Philip V. of Spain. England and Austria prospered in the early days of the war. The French and Spanish troops, badly equipped and half-starving, awaited the coming of a convoy of Spanish galleons, laden with riches, from the new country of virgin wealth. The English and Dutch fleet laid wait for the galleons. We need not repeat the story. A great naval battle was fought, resulting in much glory and some profit to the English and Dutch and in terrible loss and disaster to the allies their enemies. Of fifteen galleons laden with treasures four were captured by the English, five by the Dutch, and four were sunk.

The gold and silver on board this rich fleet was computed at twenty millions of pieces of eight, fourteen millions of which had been removed before the attack; the remainder was either sunk or taken in the galleons, and much valuable merchandise and plate also fell into the hands of the victors, while much more went to the bottom of the bay. Quite recently, while Frenchmen were devoting their attention to the arts of peace, a company was formed to recover, by the appliances of modern science, the sub-marine treasures of Vigo. After three months arduous investigation the wrecks were discovered in a surprising state of preservation, and the treasures have been worked, painfully and indefatigably, in the manner sufficiently indicated by the picture on our first page, showing the vessel on the surface of the water and, by sections, the operations of the divers. From the wreck of the *Almirante* were taken numerous ingots of pure silver and an infinity almost of curious valuables. The work is done by Frenchmen, by mutual agreement between the French and Spanish Governments, Spain to have one third of the treasure. Some of the precious relics recovered have been sent to Paris, and are shown at an Exhibition in the Rue de Morny.

PARLIAMENT.

The Lords improved the Married Women's Property Bill upon the consideration of the report from Committee, adding, on the motion of Lord Romilly, a clause securing to married women all sums not exceeding £200 left them by will. After that the Judicial Committee Bill passed through Committee. Then the subject of the Universities Tests Bill was nominated, and some are sanguine enough to believe that a Bill will yet pass before the close of the Session. In the Lower House, on the same evening, Mr. Horsman made a vigorous effort, on a vain one, to extract from the Premier certain explanations with regard to our negotiations to preserve peace. It appeared to Mr. Horsman that Prussia had been induced to advise the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain in order to preserve peace, and had done so without securing peace, thereby depriving herself of the alliance of Spain, and Mr. Horsman, therefore, considered it right that Englishmen should be informed to what extent the influence of Great Britain had been exercised to induce King William to advise the withdrawal of the candidature; for it might seem that our mediation had acted prejudicially to the interests of Prussia. Mr. Gladstone replied without affording any information, and, in answer to another question, he threw doubt upon the correctness of certain rumours of a secret treaty between France and Denmark; he concluded by intimating, in reply to Mr. Amory, that the late Lord Clarendon had, not long before his death, made an effort to mediate between France and Prussia for a mutual renunciation of all claims to the contending Powers. France and Prussia had issued proclamations giving time to merchant vessels to sail to and from belligerent ports. He believed that vessels would not be captured within the three-mile coast limit, and he expressed his regret that he had no intention of issuing a proclamation to define what was contraband of war. Mr. Cardwell followed with the information that military officers would be strictly forbidden to act as newspaper correspondents. On the same evening the reporters were ordered to leave the gallery at the instance of Mr. Henley, during the discussion of the Elementary Education Bill. The Bill went through the last stage without material alteration. The amendments on the Irish Land Bill were then considered, and certain modifications were made to meet the views of their lordships. The Earl of Carnarvon opened an important speech on Friday with the following significant motion:—"That this House has learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's regular troops were united with the Canadian Volunteer Militia in their prompt and vigorous capture of the Canadian frontier of the empire from the recent so-called Fenian invasion." In the course of his speech the noble earl observed that in the repulse of the Fenians the empire and the crown were both represented on the field of contest and Canada felt that she was part of the empire. It had been intimated to him that the government found some difficulty in assenting to this resolution. He should be glad to hear that should be the case. He should much deplore the fact of this resolution being opposed by the government, from the effects of such a course upon this country, but still more from its effects upon the people of Canada. He was at a loss to understand upon what ground the government could find fault with this resolution, inasmuch as it contained not a single word that was not an admitted fact. The motion was opposed by the new colonial secretary, the Earl of Kimberley, and by Lord Granville, and finally withdrawn. The discussion presented the same generally unsatisfactory tone which has marked most of the recent debates of the House of Commons. The Earl of Kimberley, in a warm and heavy recognition from the Duke of Cambridge of the loyalty and courage displayed by the Canadian militia and volunteers. His concluding words were, "I am very glad to hear that the Canadian militia and volunteers and the regular troops in Canada will feel gratified to have been associated together on the occasion in question, and that it will strengthen the bond which unites together in friendly feeling the people and the situation of Canada with the regular forces of the empire." In answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, the same night, declared that the government did not intend to interfere with the use of Irish and English horses to agents of France and Prussia. Another very long, and in some respects a memorable debate, took place in the House of Commons on the Education Bill, when Mr. Dixon and Mr. Mill expressed their disapprobation of the measure and their dissent at the manner in which the political section which they represented had been treated. Mr. Gladstone's vigorous reply is thus happily summarized by the *Standard*:—"Mr. Gladstone resented this attack by declaring that the Government had fulfilled all the expectations upon which they had come into office in 1868, and that with this object they had laboured in no spirit of cold calculation, but with sincere earnestness of purpose and their whole energies. If Mr. Mill and any of his friends had been 'bitten,' it was by expectations which they themselves had justly formed by the circumstances of the case. He had been thankful for the general support of his hon. friend, but that support ceased to have value when it was accompanied by reproaches of this kind, and he hoped it would be continued on no moment longer than was consistent with a sense of duty. If Mr. Mill did not conscientiously give his support to the Government, for God's sake let him withdraw it. Defending the action of Ministers, Mr. Gladstone declared that he said that when they thought the demands of his hon. friend were excessive or exacting, or that he looked too much to the sectional interests of the community which he represented, it became their duty to recollect that they formed the Government of the Queen, and that those who assumed the high responsibility of administering the affairs of the Empire must forget the parts of which the whole was composed, and look to the welfare of the whole. Government had, in fact, endeavoured to eschew their own individual opinions, and to admit only those great influences which they found swaying

the community at large. True, they might have taken a more sectional view; but had they done so the result would have been the subject of national education, instead of being launched with some partial expressions of hesitation and disapproval, yet on the whole with prospects full of hope and promise, would have been a sea of hostilities and a bitter controversy." After many compliments had been paid to Mr. Foster for the tact, temper, and ability he had displayed in the construction of the Bill, and after stirring through the House, the Bill was read a third time, and was sent up to the Lords. The Gun Licenses Bill was then passed. At the evening sitting the circumstances under which Messrs. Phelps and Cox, two tradesmen of Evesham, had been refused commissions in the rifle corps on account of their social position, were brought before the House by Mr. Taylor, who moved a resolution to the effect that to make the appointment of commissioned officers of Volunteers dependent upon social position would be at variance with the principles on which that force has been established. The motion was supported by Colonel Bourne, who, however, generated the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Lytton, from all blame, such appointments, though resting with the Lord-Lieutenant, really emanating from the colonel commanding the corps. In this case the two gentlemen referred to were most respected members of their corps, and it was only at the request of a town's meeting and the desire of the corps that they had consented to be nominated for commissions, and had their names been properly put before Lord Lytton by Colonel Bourne, they would have obtained commissions. Mr. Lytton explained that it was not on account of any aristocratic or exclusive bias, but on the representation of Colonel Scovell that the appointments were not made, and that he was regarded with satisfaction by the battalion that the commissions were not signed by the Lord-Lieutenant, who was, consequently, free from responsibility. The speakers who followed, Colonel Scovell, Mr. St. John, Mr. Glynne, and Sir J. Pakington, all concurred in thinking that no imputation whatever rested on the Lord-Lieutenant, and in expressing their strong disapproval of the introduction of social distinctions in a bill of the Volunteers. Mr. Glynne, through Lindsay observed, the son of the duke and the young man from behind the counter met on a perfect equality. Mr. Taylor, intimating that he was satisfied with the tone of the discussion, contented himself with his motion. The *Times* special war information runs a long way beyond the Foreign Office record. The leading journal published on Monday morning what proceeded to be a draft treaty not long since admitted to Prussia by France for consideration, and for some reason rejected. The treaty proposed a repatriation of Europe between France and Prussia—France to have Belgium and Luxembourg, Prussia to have all Germany except that which is Austrian. On Monday night Lord St. John de Redcliffe, with great eagerness, before the commencement of any other business in the Lords, asked whether Her Majesty's Government had received any intimation on the subject. Here is Lord Granville's reply:—

"I have no information from whence was obtained the document which has appeared in the *Times* of this evening, and I am surprised that any noble friend has described as very important. I cannot say that it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that the non-existence of the alleged existence of such a draft treaty, both the Governments of France and Prussia will be induced immediately and spontaneously to explain to Europe all that concerns this subject."

That was all that could be said on the subject at the time, and then once again the Irish Land Bill, which has gone like a shuttlecock between the two Houses during the last two or three weeks, was brought under notice. Its peculiar status on this occasion being thus curiously explained in the reports:—

The Commons' amendment to Lord's amendments in the Irish Land Bill, and Commons' reasons for dissenting to one of the amendments made by the Lords to the amendments made by the Commons to the amendments made by the Lords were then considered. The amendment was, may suppose, very simple, and the banishing of amendments and of amendments upon amendments was not forthwith brought to an end, for the Duke of Richmond required another verbal amendment, which Lord Granville declined to give, and then the Commons made still another amendment which will necessitate the Bill being sent again to the Commons. Then the first Education Bill debate in the Upper House was begun, the second reading being proposed by Mr. Grey, who made a very sensible education speech, and submitted the Bill as a fair compromise between conflicting opinions. The measure was, upon the whole, favourably received by their lordships, and was read a second time with a division, notice having been given of certain amendments in Committee. The Judicial Committee Bill was read a third time and passed. In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli made an earnest appeal for information respecting the war, and spoke at some length on the gravity of the situation, calling attention to the end of the draft treaty which had been published in the *Times*. Mr. Gladstone regretted the delay in the production of papers, and repeated, in substance, Earl Granville's statement with regard to the draft treaty. Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Lord Estlin's inquiries on Monday night with respect to the supply of breech-loading to the militia and volunteers, said:—"Fifty-one regiments of militia are still unprovided with breech-loaders. 61,000 breech-loaders have been issued to the reserve forces—Suffolk and Westley regiments, and 25,000 to the regular army, and all the permanent staff of the militia, including Ireland. I am of opinion that we are not short of arms, and that the militia, and after them the Volunteers, as rapidly as our stock will enable us."

The "Projet de Traité," which created immense excitement all over Europe, was again the topic of inquiry on the part of independent members and of qualified explanations by Ministers in both Houses on Tuesday evening. Earl Granville's speech is so brief, and without so far as to give it in full. It is as follows:—"I have received a message from Lord Bismarck to publish in the official paper of Berlin this morning the draft treaty which your Lordships saw in the *Times*, and also adding that it was stated that the draft treaty itself was in the handwriting of M. de Lavelette, the French Ambassador. A conversation at once took place on the subject of the *Projet de Traité*,

of which conversation I have taken notes. Mr. Lavelette called upon me this afternoon, and what he stated to me was this:—that when war was declared between France and Prussia there remained two objects for France to attain, namely, to maintain friendly relations between the Governments, and to preserve the friendly relations, which of late years have existed between the two countries. The plan contained in the draft treaty was one, he said, that was originated by Count Bismarck, and that it had been the subject of conversation with M. Benedetti, but it had never had any serious basis, and had been rejected by both parties. M. Lavelette added, that France had respect to the neutrality of Belgium, even when she had reason to complain of the conduct of that country. He stated further, that during the last month the French had been engaged in a manner, which was binding upon his honour, to respect the neutrality of Belgium, unless that neutrality was first violated by another belligerent, and that this declaration had been communicated by the Emperor to Lord Lyons.

Mr. Gladstone's replies to questions in the Lower House added nothing to the noble Earl's explanations. The war has naturally revived anxiety in this country with respect to the Alabama claims. Mr. Torrens, on Tuesday afternoon, inquired the present position of the dispute to which the Premier's explanation of the matter required the same as when the Government of the United States declined to ratify the proposed Convention eighteen months ago. The offer was then made by Her Majesty's Government, and it now rested upon the Government to make any proposal they might think desirable towards the regular resumption of negotiations. On the same afternoon, the Government Bill to enable the different religious bodies in Ireland to obtain alienation of money from the Board of Works for the purpose of purchasing ministers' dwellings and glebe lands, was read a second time, after a long discussion, and a division. In the evening, the Bill for taking the census next year passed through Committee after a good deal of curious discussion, and the proposal of peculiar clauses. Another determined attempt was made to insert a clause in the census papers requiring a declaration of religious belief or of outward conformity to a particular sect, but the motion was lost, the figures being 90 against 77. Then Sir John Lubbock proposed a clause requiring persons to declare whether they were married to a first or second wife, and a long and very entertaining discussion, but it was negatived by 92 to 41. The Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Bill and the Factories and Workshop Bill passed through Committee. The National Debt and the Forged Bill, and the Statute Law Revision Bill were read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday afternoon was witnessed in the House of Commons the remarkable phenomenon of the second reading of the Bill for the division, Mr. Gladstone declaring that the old argument of the franchise being a trust was at an end now that everybody had a vote. It was an independent measure, out on these grounds it was supported by the Premier, but for that time, however, it will go no further this session.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The erection of new schools for the parish of St. Luke, Leicester, is about to be commenced. The complete restoration of Syston Church, Leicester, at a cost of £1,000 has been resolved on.

Captain Arkwright, R.N., M.P., has promised £100 towards the restoration of Tideswell Church, Buxton, Derbyshire.

The South Staffordshire ironworkers, on Saturday, determined to demand an increase in wages of a shilling a ton.

The Lord Chancellor's Rectory of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Lord C. Paulet. It is worth about £500 a year.

At an important Town Council meeting at Birmingham on Tuesday the Council resolved to send a Committee to enquire into the sewage and the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Public Works Committee be authorised and instructed to enquire what land is available for the application of the sewage of the borough, its probable cost, and the cost of conveying the sewage thereto, and to report fully thereon to the Council."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.—So agreeable and in every way successful was the recent excursion of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, to Stratford, that another day's outing has been arranged for next Tuesday, and this is to be the last of the season. Coventry will be the base of operations, and the party will visit Baginbun, Stoneleigh Abbey, and Kenilworth. The interesting excursions that may be made from Birmingham and back in a day are almost numberless, but there are not many that could be more interesting than that of next Tuesday's programme.

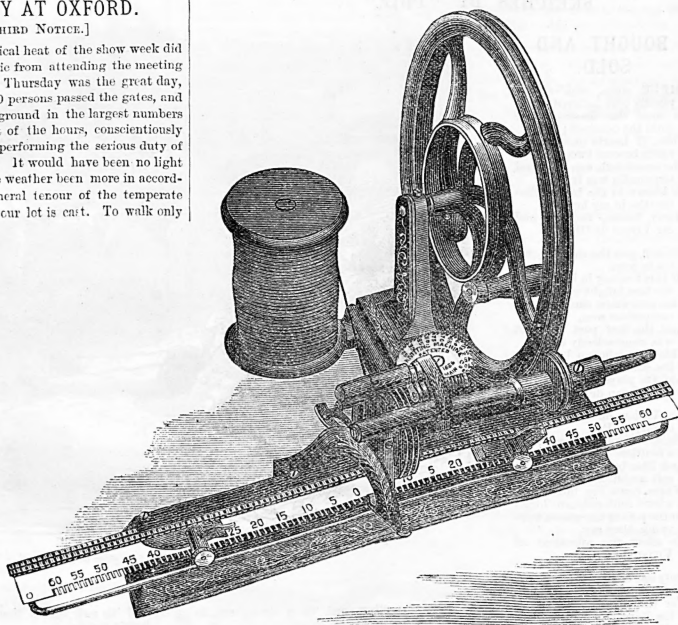
TOWN CLERK OF NOTTINGHAM.—At a special meeting of the Nottingham town council, held on Monday morning, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a town clerk in the place of Mr. William Enfield, who has resigned the office after holding it for 25 years, Mr. Samuel George Johnson, of Faversham, was elected by 37 votes. Mr. Richard Edfield was appointed deputy town clerk until the successful candidate could enter upon his duties. Mr. S. G. Johnson has filled the office of Mayor of Faversham, has been member of the town council, and has latterly been town clerk of that borough.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, arrived in Nottingham on Friday afternoon, and arrived in the evening at Burton, where they propose residing for a short time, the tidings of war having altered their intention of proceeding to the Continent. The Royal party were received with the greatest enthusiasm at the Malvern station, which was tastefully adorned for the occasion with flags, banners, evergreen flowers, &c., and the whole town itself was greatly decorated. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the Hon. Lady Emily Foley, the Lady Susan Melville, and the Hon. Captain Elliot, as well as by their three children. A very large number of the hon. and noble party were present, with the exception of the late Queen Adelaide (since her present Majesty the Queen took up her temporary residence there in the year 1830).

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT OXFORD.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

The almost tropical heat of the show week did not deter the public from attending the meeting in vast numbers. Thursday was the great day, when nearly 40,000 persons passed the gates, and they were on the ground in the largest numbers during the hottest of the hours, conscientiously and undiminishedly performing the serious duty of seeing everything. It would have been no light task, even had the weather been more in accordance with the general tenour of the temperate latitude in which our lot is cast. To walk only



THE HINKLEY DOMESTIC KNITTING MACHINE.

the length of the stands and cattle-stalls, once down each, was to accomplish a journey of upwards of seven miles. The scene on Thursday was very lively. It was the first shilling day, and the crowd was on the ground for a holiday. They had come to enjoy themselves, and they made no account of the extraordinary warmth of the atmosphere. They formed a deep border round the horse and cattle-rings during the walking round of the animals, and they thronged in vast numbers the stands where some of the more interesting of the machines were in active operation, moved by steam power. The engraving we give on page 75 represents the entrance to the show ground. There was this peculiarity about the entrance, that it was placed as far as possible from the town. After a journey of about a mile and half from the centre of Oxford the visitor reached the field and thought his troubles were over, but he was mistaken. There was the beginning of the hoarding, and there were the tops of lofty machines and machine-stands and trophies, looking over into the public road, but the journey was half-a-mile further before the entrance-gates were reached. This peculiar arrangement elicited a good deal of unfavourable comment, and was referred to at the general meeting upon the ground, but no explanation was given. The front, as usual at the Society's meetings, was plain and unpretentious. No attempt was made to give the show a brilliant and festive appearance, as is done on similar occasions on the continent. It was a business establishment, spacious, convenient, (except for the matter of access from the city) and bald. The entrance was sunk below the level of the road into the field, with an artificial semi-circular carriage-path in front, affording vehicles the opportunity of moving forward after setting down passengers, and of passing round into the main road for the return journey. The vicinity of the entrance was as lively as the interior of the Show. Leading up to it were about a quarter of a mile of cheap exhibitions and refreshment stalls, while in a meadow nearly opposite was Maudslays's Menagerie, with all its long following of penny shows, consisting of performing ponies and abnormal wonders of creation.

Proceeding with our special illustrated report of the show, we will vary this week our agricultural notices with a few pictures and descriptions of novelties and inventions appealing rather to the attention of the general public than to the farmer. This department of the society's exhibitions increases year by year, and it adds greatly to the interest and attraction of the show to the many thousands of visitors who are not intimately associated with processes and improvements in agriculture. Our first illustration to-day shall be Hinkley's Patent Single-Needle Knitting Machine. The sole proprietor and maker of the Hinkley Knitting Machine is Mr. John Keighley, of Birkhead Works, Bradford. He was too late in rendering a formal notice to occupy a regular stand upon the ground, and his machine was therefore, by arrangement, exhibited in operation at the Stand (No. 17) of Messrs. O. Robinson and Co., exhibitors of the Kettering sewing machines. There was no single machine in motion which attracted throughout the week such large crowds as Hinkley's Knitter. In appearance it very much resembles, at first sight, a sewing machine, being worked by a lady, with the aid of a treadle, in the same familiar fashion. The above is a carefully drawn portrait of the machine, separate

from the stand, showing in a great measure its construction and mode of operation. It is a domestic machine, recently introduced to the public in the United States, where it has become popular. There is a Hinkley Knitting Machine Company (Limited), which has granted to Mr. Keighley the exclusive license to make and sell the article in Great Britain and Ireland, the license providing that he shall pay a royalty of twenty shillings upon every machine he sells, and that the minimum number on which the royalty shall be paid in the first year shall be not less than 6,000. The system on which the manufacturer depends for commercial success is the same which has worked so satisfactorily in the case of the sewing machine; the factory having been carefully set to work in the making of the various tools and parts used in the construction of the machine, the tools and parts can be made in vast numbers at a small cost, and the machines are thus turned out ready for market with great economy of labour. The machine uses but one needle, it requires no weights to draw down the work, it widens and narrows stitch by stitch, or as many as desirable, even when at full speed, sets up its own work, not requiring the loops to be cast on by hand, makes the hand stitch, finishes the tops of its stockings, makes its own button holes, and gives a selvage. It also knits in different colours and sizes of yarn without tying together knits any fabric, from an afghan to a pair of gloves, and knits a stocking complete with a hand-heel. The stockings thus produced do not require the toes and heels to be knit in by hand, but will knit them double if desired, and produce work equal to hand-knit in every respect, not liable to return to a uniform tubular shape after the first washing. Further, all the work and the machinery are in full view of the operator, and understood by a child. The machine can be run either by hand or foot; it self-spools its yarn, or knits direct from the ball, and is rapid, though nearly noiseless. The machine consists of a driving-wheel A; a friction-wheel B, which it drives; a shaft of friction and feed-wheel C; feed-wheel which moves comb and operates needle-bar and looper D; comb and rack E; swinging section of feed-wheel F; movable indicator that reverses motion on comb-teeth J; tension and tension screw K; bobbin or spool for yarn L; rod under the comb for keeping work in place on the teeth and obviating weights M; spindle-end of shaft C, to hold bobbin when spooling yarn from swifts N; spring used in turning up needle-bar O; stripper to hold old loop while new one is being formed through it P; and a needle-guide which with looper is screwed to looper-bar S. The following is a technical description of the mechanical operation performed by the machine, quoted from the *Engineer*:—"In working, the driving-wheel communicates motion to the friction-wheel and shaft, on which is the feed-wheel, whose grooved edge engages in the rack of the comb. A small section of the circumference of the feed-wheel is movable, and swings on a pivoted hinge which transforms the grooves of the feed-wheel into a right or left screw, which causes the comb to traverse one tooth to either the right or left for each revolution of the feed-wheel. This movable section or hinged part of the grooves is governed by a little three-cornered button or dial, seen directly under the swinging end of the section, and is so arranged that whenever the comb has been run along till it arrives at either of the two indicators the projecting point of the indicator will strike one corner of this dog and turn it one-third way round, which swings the movable end to the centre, and leaves projecting a second corner of the dog. While the section is in this position it makes an entire revolution without moving the comb, since the grooves are in a

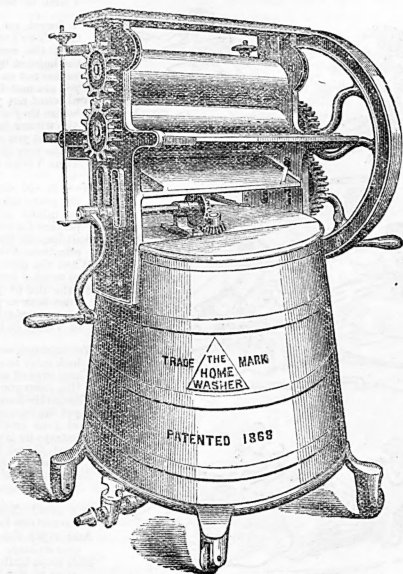
straight line with the complement of the circumference of the feed-wheel, consequently the second corner of the dog strikes the same indicator, which moves it a third further round and swings the section away from the indicator still more, transforming it into a screw, exactly the reverse of the original position; then, of course, each revolution of the feed-wheel moves the comb one tooth also till it reaches the other indicator, where a repetition of the same takes place. By turning the machine slowly this beautiful mechanical movement can be readily observed. The object of the feed-wheel having to make two revolutions in order to reverse its feed motion is, that by putting two stitches on the tooth at which it reverses, it may always give a perfect selvage to the article knitted. The comb-teeth receive the loop or stitch from the looper J, which first takes it direct from the eye of the needle, and deposits it on the loop of the comb which is directly under the looper at that moment, the remaining each tooth in this machine equivalent to a needle in other machines equal in the machine to 120 needles. When the needle advances it first passes through the loop or stitch on the comb-tooth immediately in its front, until the needle-bar has pushed it off from that tooth. Here the work of the looper J is shown as it prevents the old loop from moving forward with the needle and interfering with the looper J. The looper J has also advanced to its former built, and its point receives the new loop from the needle's eye as the needle commences to recede, and drawing back a little slower than the needle, places the new loop on the comb-tooth in place of the original one, which has now dropped to a lower position, the work being held in place by the rod which is directly under the comb-teeth, as shown at M. When the loop has been coun-

pleted, and the needle is at its backward limit, the comb is moved along one tooth by the feed-wheel when the process just described is repeated." The machine is not more difficult to work than a sewing machine, and it knits undershirts, drawers, shawls, capes, hosiery, scarfs, comforters, socks, cradle blankets, leggings, jackets, Afghans, smoking and skating caps, wristers, gloves, mittens, stockings, with heel and toe complete, lamp mats, braces, garters, and in fact, every variety of knit work, its capacity being limited only by the skill of the operator. The Hinkley Knitter gives promise of being as familiar an object in the English household as its most successful and popular predecessor, and also the result of American invention and ingenuity—the sewing machine.

The next stand to which we shall draw attention is that of Messrs. Bell Brothers, of No. 2, Dean-street, Oxford-street, London. The leading article shown by these exhibitors was the washing machine, called the "Home Washer," with wringer and mangle combined. The Royal Agricultural Society offers no prizes for machines other than agricultural, but Messrs. Bell Brothers can boast of having taken the highest prize, in competition with all other makers, at a great exhibition at Burnley, on the 30th of last month, for this particular combined washer, wringer, and mangle, of which the annexed engraving affords a tolerably good representation. What most strikes the spectator in the working of this machine is the impossibility of the linen taking harm in the process of washing, or by the motion imparted to the water the garment is made to hurry round a perpendicular revolving shaft, and to clean itself thoroughly without rough contact with any hard substance. Experiment has proved—what does not commend itself to conviction at first sight—that the friction of water alone is sufficient to cleanse linen perfectly, and that is the principle of this machine. Nothing but boiling water and soap are used in the process, and no hand rubbing, any more than any different process of machine washing, is at once so effectual and does so little injury to the articles. As soon as the linen is washed it is passed through the rollers seen at the top of the engraving, whereby the water is pressed out of it; its next passage is through the mangle below the rollers, and then the work is done. A child can perform the whole operation, however heavy the article. Among the many other articles of interest on Messrs. Bell Brothers' stand were a portable laundry boiler, a patent bread-making machine for the cleanly and expeditious kneading of dough, chairs capable of being converted into library steps by bending over the back upon itself, patent ventilators for stables, brewhouses, and dwelling rooms, &c. From the small articles we selected one for illustration because of its simplicity and its universal usefulness. It is called the "New Climate Soda-water Tap," and is shown in actual operation in this engraving. "Moderate drinkers" have often felt a reluctance to open a bottle of champagne, moselle, or stout, because the portion that is not wanted for immediate consumption is spoiled. This tap obviates the reluctance, the needless consumption at the moment, and the waste. A child can screw it through the cork, and no gas can escape from the bottle until the tap is turned on. The tap is thickly coated with silver, and will last a lifetime. The tap remains in the bottle until the bottle is empty. It is an inexpensive article, and one which, when its advantages are once known, can hardly fail to be regarded as an indispensable complement to the cork-screw.

We are preparing interesting illustrations of machinery for next week.

SODA-WATER TAP.



BELL BROTHERS' HOME WASHER, WRINGER, AND MANGLE, COMBINED.

SKETCHES BY "PHIZ."

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

IMPLE souls, who've implicitly ever believed
In man the deceiver and maid the deceived;
That, if hearts once united
again become two,
The broadcloth was false and the muslin was true;
Be known to the heroes that breathe in my lay,
Harry Leslie, Esquire, and Sir Vivian de Grey.

I'll tell you the story as told me in town
Of this tourney in love where the best knight went down,
This race where the distanced competitor won,
And the first past the post was remorselessly done;
This main where a bride was the stake of the play,
And the players young Leslie and Vivian de Grey.

Sir Vivian de Grey was a county M.P.,
Plain, awkward and cold, but a faultless *parti*,
And like bees to the bloom soft ambitions will throng
Where acres are broad and where rent-rolls are long;
So the pots of the season were vying, they say,
To affect the affections of Vivian de Grey.

Only one of the fairest seem'd loth to be sold
For the Member's position, the Baronet's gold;
Only one little Phyllis seem'd firm to decline
To kuss with the rest at that Corydon's shrine;
For the thing called a heart she had given away,
Or promised—but not to Sir Vivian de Grey.

If I could I would tell by what spells and what art
Young Leslie had gain'd this debatable heart.
If I could I would guess at the soft whisper'd words
That make little souls flutter like poor prison'd birds,
And arm all the feelings in hostile array
E'en to prestiged invaders like Vivian de Grey.

But my tale hurries on to a critical night;—
In Belgrave was revel and music and light;
There chariot and hansom, and clarence and brougham,
Contributed crush to hall, staircase, and room;
And obsequious linkmen obtruding their ray
Illumed the arrival of Vivian de Grey.

The reporters have scan'd him, he skips up the stair,
O, death and distraction! the rival is there!
To him run the adored one confidingly clings,
And a glance of defiance at Vivian he flings,
As who should insinuate, "Dogs have there day,
But this is not yours, my bold Vivian de Grey!"

Yet forget not, fond swain that there's many a slip
'Twixt the rosiest cup and the hairiest lip;
Presume not on bridal before you are match'd,
And count not your chickens before they are hatch'd!
If the winner be here, and I thought you could pay,
I'd take very short odds, and name Vivian de Grey.

Now in old dreary times of the grave minuet
You might not claim one partner for every set;
Still less in these charming affectionate days,
When the dances put lovers so much *a leur aise*;
So the life of your life you must bear as you may
To see cheap'd by the biceps of Vivian de Grey.

Yet start not, accepted, whose look no'er has left
Those eyes of whose light for this value you're bereft;
Though the long lashes droop, yet the lip may be bold,
And your rival's expression betrays he is sold.
Forced, forced is his smile as he leads her away,
And cold is the parting with Vivian de Grey.

Is it over? Not so. Though the fortress be strong,
And repel the besieger for ever so long,
Still some traitor captain the gates may unbar,
Still the heart of a maid be betrayed by mamma.



JUGGLING JERRY. (See page 69.)

You have one other card, 'tis a strong one, to play:
Go straight at her mother, Sir Vivian de Grey!

Shortly told is the sequel. A matron all thunder,
At which ignorant stare and initiates wonder,
From the ball-room the light of the festival slips,
And the hearts of admirers are hush'd in eclipse;
And, as panels of blazonry whisk her away,
They curse thy diplomacy, Vivian de Grey!

Deluded young Leslie! O, light be thy sleep!
Did'st thou know the night long how thy darling will weep,
And the poor little bosom be tortured with sighs,
Not sweet were the slumbers that rest on thine eyes.
Not light the anathema breathed on the day
That usher'd to being Sir Vivian de Grey.

There's a moral French adage we all recollect,
Which I think might be parodied here with effect.
It ought to be woven in festoons of roses,
"The man may propose, but the mother dispose."

And the child that rebels must be school'd to obey
Like the child that is sold to Sir Vivian de Grey.

Well! 'tis well that a time comes when broken hearts mend,
And the lover of old becomes simply a friend;
Then she'll kiss you the tip of her little *mauve* glove,
And forget, my poor Leslie, the young dream of Love;
Or turn the dear face from your soft words away,
With the sweetest of smiles, to Sir Vivian de Grey.

Yet bear yourself boldly; secure in your pride,
Unbaved in the ball-room, unmatched in the Ride;
And when in the future, as seasons roll on,
By some other bright eyes and soft smile you are won,
If hand be surrender'd, forget not to pray
To be surer of heart than Sir Vivian de Grey.

And you who seek hand without heart, gentlest all,
First bug the old birds, and the young ones must fall.

By purse or by title, though covets he wild,
Secure but the mother, you're safe of the child.
So the legend on you will not be thrown away
That is told of young Leslie and Vivian de Grey.



UNHORSED.



BOUGHT AND SOLD.



"Then the bright-hair'd boy toud forward."

BRADMERE POOL.

Would you see the summer dawn in all its soft
and magic beauty,
With a crystal sky above you, and the red sun
flashing low;
Where the wych-elm flings her tresses loose to
have them in the waters,
And the trunks of mighty beeches stand like
pillars all a-glow?

Or if the witching night may weave, of moon-
light and of shadow,
Spells to bind you where the fairies trace their
circlets green and cool;
Though the dawn and noon and evening there are
clad in matchless beauty,
Choose the night to hear a legend on the brink
of Bradmere Pool.

By the rushing flood of Teign, amidst the Druid
oaks of Gidleigh,
Once a maiden and her lover wander'd sadly
side by side:

And though he came of gentle blood, he sought
a peasant's daughter,
With the truth of noble natures, for his loved
and honour'd bride.

"It may not be, beloved!"—and her fair cheek
glow'd with blushes—

"For I would not so disgrace you and your
lineage pure and high:

How should I, a peasant maiden, bear the mighty
name of Cary?

Or with shy and rustic manners meet your
lady-mother's eye?"

But he, kneeling down before her, with his eyes
upraised to Heaven
(And the river hush'd its murmur with the
breezes and the bough):

"If you will not be a lady, Amy, I will be a
peasant,
And the God who made you great I call to
witness to my vow.

"What! shall social fictions part us! We have
souls form'd for each other!

I will doff my courtly garments, I will labour
in the mine;

Lands and lordships, name and honours, I will
yield them to my brother,

And the wages of my labour, noble woman, shall
be thine."

Even now, but half assenting; time might
change him, could she trust him?

Would not thoughts too oft regretful turn to
Stantor's hall of pride?

Yet she vowed that if his love lived till the Tors
bloom'd rich in purple,

To the next year's golden harvest, she would
be the miner's bride.



"And the crazed yet harmless Amy wander'd hither every morning."

II.

'Twas a glorious morn of summer, and the
miner's wife rose early,
And prepared her husband's meal, and took
her baby on her breast;
And a little bright-haired boy was bounding
lightly on before her,
As she walk'd to cheer her William in his
morning hour of rest.

All the dewy flowers were opening, and the air
was fill'd with music,
And a joy lay on the landscape such as brighter
noon denies;
Very glorious shone the morning on the Tors all
golden-crested,
Rising grandly from earth's shadows to be
crown'd amidst the skies.

Then the bright-hair'd boy bounds forward in
the green and shady alley,
And the wife's heart bounds before him as he
shouts his father's name:
Why so wan and wild, yet fearless, speeds the
little child returning,
While a strange pale light is gleaming through
the archway whence he came?

From the deep mine's deepest caverns, like a
gleaming serpent rising,
Wound the icy spring through corridor and
chamber far below,
Victor ever in the darkness o'er the life that
throb'd within them,
Till it spread its lucent mirror to the morning's
purple glow.



"Put h: kneeling down before her."

O the voice of lamentation! how it wrestled with
the music

Of the wild bee's placid murmur, of the breeze
and of the wave,—

Cries of mothers for their offspring, and of wives
for those still dearer,

And of children calling fathers from the crystal
of their grave.

And the crazed yet harmless Amy wander'd
hither every morning.

Through the driving snows of winter and the
summer green and cool,—

Talk'd in fancy to her William, till the holy
angels call'd her:

And this short but tragic legend is the tale of
Bradmere Pool.

THE MILL-FIEND.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 68.)

Come, let us go down from this weather-stain'd
hill—

One, two, three, and away!

Go down to the hollow where gushy and still
The mill-mee rolls over the wheels of the mill,
And its foam is the dew of the morning.

There are two bonny eggs in a nest on the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

One lies in the warmth of its mother-bed still,
But the other is rolling adown to the mill—
For the winds are so wild in the morning.

Two children are playing atop of the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

One clings to the peace of its infancy still,
But the other is off and away to the mill,
To see how it looks in the morning.

Two lovers are wed at the church on the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

She lights up his home, and is true to him still,

But he hurries down to the roar of the mill,

And thinks not of her or the morning.

Two weary wayfarers come over the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

One makes for the cottage that's dear to him still,

But the other strides on to get work at the mill,

And stays not to look at the morning.

Two friends are in talk at the brow of the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

One sleeps, but the cool grass is over him still,

While the other is whist'ling round the pool of the mill,

And his corpse will float up in the morning.

Two spirits fly over the cross on the hill—

One, two, three, and away!

One stays there and prays there and watches there still,

And the other, who writes in the teeth of the mill,

Is Lucifer, son of the morning.

JUGGLING JERRY.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 68.)

Pitch here the tent, while the old horse grazes:

By the old hedge-side we'll halt a stage.

It's nigh my last above the daisies:

My next leaf'll be man's blank page.

Yes, my old girl! and it's no use crying:

Juggler, constable, king must bow.

One that outjuggles, all's been spying

Long to have me and has me now.



"And took her baby on her breast."

THE FALLING OF ELM BRANCHES.—At a recent inquiry into the death of a young man who was killed by the sudden breaking down of an elm tree, Mr. Menzies, the Deputy-Surveyor of Windsor Forest, stated that Elm trees such as those in the Long-walk were very dangerous in dry weather. During great heat and drought, branches of elm trees were exceedingly liable to fall without the slightest notice or warning, and green branches much more so than dead ones, even in the calmest weather. He constantly warned pic-nic parties sitting under elm trees in hot weather of the danger they ran, and that they would be safer under any other tree.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WAR.—At the annual festival of the Cobden Club on Saturday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who presided, in the speech of the evening, proposing "Prosperity to the Cobden Club, thus referred to the war: "Within the last few days has gone forth, as with the voice of a trumpet, the proclamation of war, between two of the greatest military Powers of Europe, between two of the nations most civilised and most distinguished; two nations whose names are inseparably mixed with the history of all that is great and good in the past records of Christendom; two nations fitted with the apparatus of destruction, in a state of perfectness higher perhaps than ever has been known; and animated with the motives of unshrinking patriotism. However innocent, or honourable, or admirable those motives may be in themselves, as they dwell in patriotic breasts, yet we cannot deny that great misery and devastation must ensue when we reflect on the bloody engines of war. When we see that so much of man's energy has been turned to the development of weapons for supplying the destruction of mankind, unspeakable horrors must attend many a field of battle before this lamentable war has run its course. It is not for us who are here assembled, still less is it for me in the office I hold, to attempt to anticipate the judgment of posterity upon the great events that are of daily occurrence; but this I may say, that the pen of the historian will be able hereafter to relate that among all the wars by which the course of the 19th century has been chequered, there is none more unspeakably a drawback to the progress of the age, more unmixedly sorrowful, more painful by every association to those who love their kind, than that war which is at this moment prevailing. May it be tempered by the humane spirit of civilisation, may it be restrained and restricted by the wisdom of those who are more fully exempted from its reign, and may the Almighty, who disposes the hearts of men, turn towards peace and mercy the hearts of those upon whom peace and order shall depend."



AT THE FAIR.

of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 82, Wore
Street, Birmingham.

PRINCE HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

The respectable military gentleman whose portrait is given on this page is, ostensibly, the innocent cause of the great war which at this moment agitates Europe. He is doubly the victim of the "unity of Germany." Born heir to the sovereignty of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, he lost his birthright twenty years ago by the abdication of his father, who for substantial consideration resigned his territory into the grasp of Prussia, Austria looking on gloomily the while, entering now a suppressed and now a loud and distinct protest. Four years ago his younger brother Charles, another prince without principality, was enthusiastically elected, by popular plebiscite, Hospodar, of the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the enforced abdication of Prince Conza, after the crown had been declined by the Count of Flanders, and this young Prince has had rather an anxious time of it in ruling those four or five millions of half-civilised subjects since. Spain has been always a troubled and often a distracted country, but its crown was a more attractive prize than that of Roumania. In spite of the many times the honour of reigning in the newly emancipated country has been refused during these last two years, and notwithstanding the tone in which the honour of the highest place in the Spanish kingdom has been depreciated of late, to be King of Spain was, nevertheless, a high honour, and a worthy object of any man's ambition. To be the founder of a dynasty of constitutional sovereigns in that splendid country would have been a proud destiny, and it is not impossible that Prince Leopold should have occupied that position in history. The question of the unity of Germany again bars his passage. If not his last, certainly his greatest chance of being the first of a noble line of kings, and, perchance, of doing high service to a brilliant country and to the cause of civilization in Europe, has passed by at this crisis. Unhappily for him, as an amiable and well-intentioned gentleman, probably his only prominence in history will be due to his association with the miseries and bloodshed of a great Continental War.

The Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, elder brother of the Prince of Roumania, is the eldest son of the Fürst Hohenzollern, chief of the South German or Catholic branch of the Royal House of Prussia. The Fürst,

originally the sovereign of the principality of Sigmaringen, wishing to promote German unity, abdicated in 1849 in favour of the King of Prussia, and has since resided at Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. He and his sons enjoy the reputation of being intelligent and highly-cultivated gentlemen. It may not be unnecessary to add that the Hohenzollern-

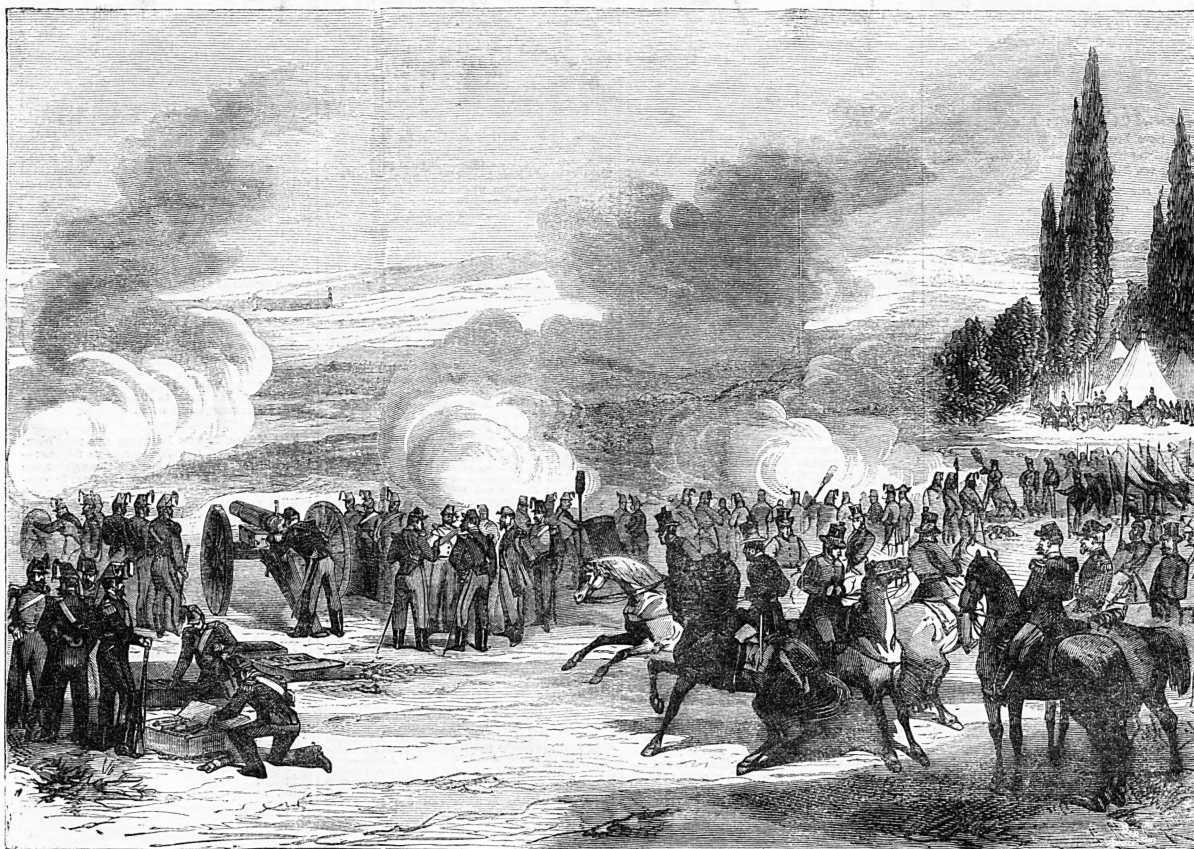
Sigmaringen family are very rich. The portrait we give to our readers, which was taken in Berlin, reflects completely the Prussian caste of the Prince, and his peculiar likeness to the Hohenzollern family. It represents the Prince in his uniform as Colonel *a la suite* of the 1st Grenadier Guards. There is nothing particularly striking in his physiognomy—his face



PRINCE HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

looks cold and inexpressive. The Prince lives the life of a country gentleman. He is fond of mathematics, and has great taste for music. It will be remembered to his honour that he was, without difficulty, induced to withdraw from his candidature for the throne of Spain when he was convinced that his persistence would assuredly plunge Europe into war. We cannot know what the self-denial cost him. According to the information we have he accepted somewhat eagerly the offer made him by General Prim, and he did not hasten to relinquish his claims. He held on, indeed, until he knew that his election to the throne, and, indeed, his continued occupancy of the position of a candidate, would be held by Louis Napoleon to be a *casus belli*. One curious question remains. It is conceivable that the tide of war may yet carry him to Madrid. King William has positively refused to give assurance to France that he will not, at any future time, assent to the election of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne. That refusal, indeed, is now the real *casus belli*. What will happen, then, if fortune should smile on the arms of Prussia in this struggle? If France wins the Emperor will seize territory, and demand "guarantees," and one of the least of these guarantees will be the bar of the King of Prussia upon the future candidature of Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne; but let Prussia have but the chance of dictating terms to beaten and humiliated France, and it may be that in the hour of victory King William will press upon the Prince the obligation of resuming negotiations with General Prim. Prussia has really nothing to win in this war but honour—what better gage of vindicated honour could she demand than that of seating Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the throne of Spain, and of accomplishing that alliance with the Peninsular which Napoleon professed to dread so much? This would be the natural humiliation of France after defeat. It may therefore be regarded as possible that the chances of war may again bring Prince Leopold to the fore.

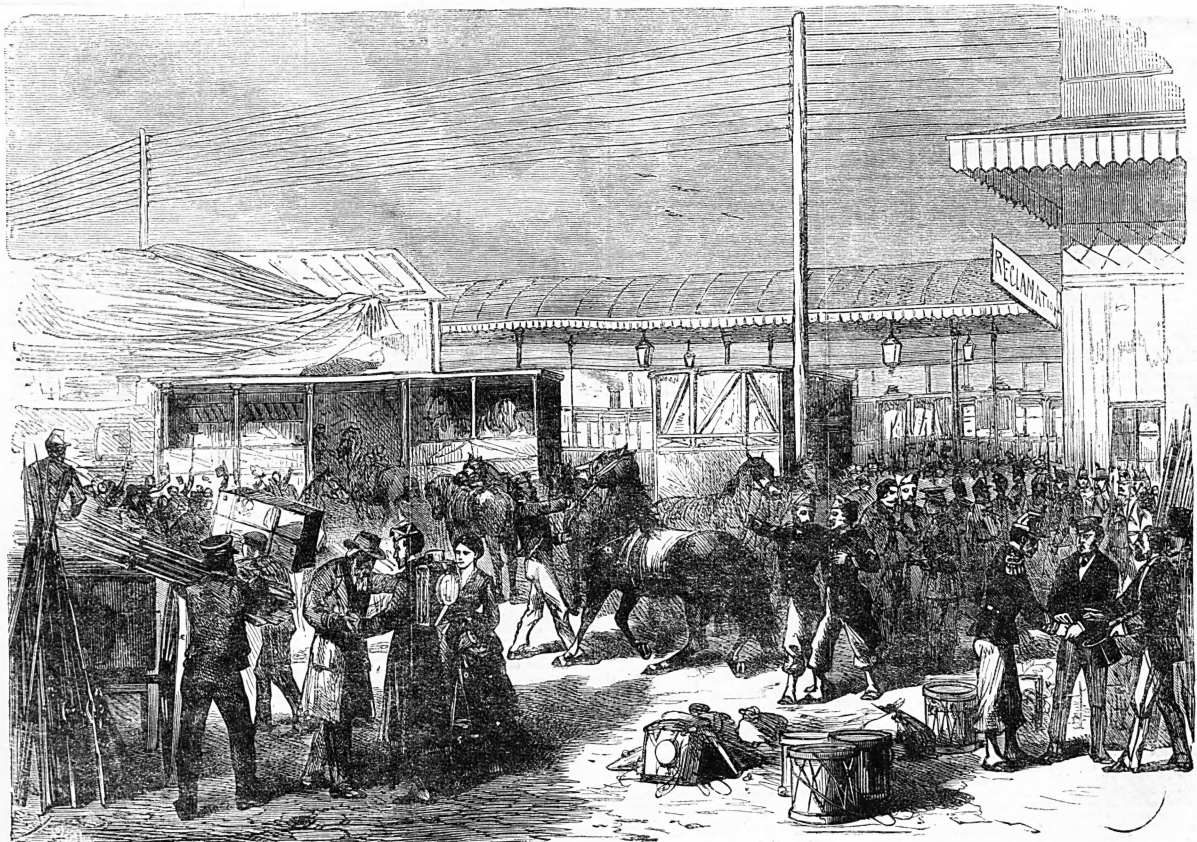
INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.—The Hungarian Minister of Public Worship has been summoned to Vienna to concert steps with the Cisleithan Ministry against the dogma of infallibility and for the abolition of the Concordat. The Hungarian Ministry recommends that the promulgation of the new dogma in Austria and Hungary should be prohibited.



THE WAR: TRIAL OF THE NEW FRENCH ARTILLERY AT SARTORY.



THE WAR: DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.



THE WAR: DEPARTURE OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE EASTERN RAILWAY STATION, PARIS.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

BYZANTINE.

The Byzantine is the earliest style of Christian Art in which symbolism becomes apparent. In this respect it may be compared with the Egyptian school. It follows as the natural successor of the Roman type, less from any resemblance to it, than from the facts of the removal of the seat of Roman Empire to Byzantium, and the ascendancy of Christianity over Paganism in the person of the Emperor Constantine. Previous to this the doings of the early Christians in matters of art, though indelibly impressed on the remains in the Roman catacombs and boldly asserted in the face of the Pagan school, had exercised but little influence upon society.

But the migration to Byzantium produced a marked effect.

The necessity under which Constantine found himself of employing Oriental artists and workmen, wrought a vital change in the traditional style; and there can be no doubt, but that each nation aided in giving its varieties of form to a school founded upon the ruling principle of Christian symbolism until the mass became fused into one systematic whole.

Rome, Syria, Persia, and other countries are credited with having borne their share in forming the Byzantine school of ornament, which, in its turn, reacted on those of Arabia, and Central, and even Western Europe. During the first and second centuries, Christian works of art were limited to symbols, and were never applied as decorations, but as incentives to faith and piety. Among the symbols were the sacred monogram, the lily, the cross, the fish, the serpent, the *vesica piscis*, and the *nimbus*; their simple forms being used in countless combinations, and each of them having its recognised religious significance. Gradually, as the position of the new school became assured, many Pagan forms, especially in foliated ornament and scroll-work, were admitted into Byzantine, although invariably conventionalized.

As Mr. Newberry remarks, pure Byzantine ornament is generally distinguished by broadly toothed and acutely pointed leaves, which, in sculpture, are bevelled at the edge, are deeply channelled throughout, and are drilled at the several fringes of the teeth with deep holes; the running foliage is usually strongly marked and continuous. The ground, whether in mosaic or painted work, is almost invariably gold; their interlaced patterns are preferred to geometrical designs. The introduction of animals or other figures is very limited in this style, and in colour, is confined principally to religious subjects, which are rigidly treated; every saint has his prescribed colours, symbols and proportions. This system of ornament was developed to the highest state of maturity; and one of its grandest illustrations is still to be seen in the rich mosaics of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which was completed by the Emperor Justinian, A.D. 562.

The beauty and effect of Byzantine ornament, however, is as often due to the materials employed as to the designs themselves; as it must generally be to a certain extent in all styles which depend for their individuality of character chiefly upon symbolism, since symbols are not chosen for their beauty but for their significance. It is found in many cases that the beauty of Byzantine designs is most conspicuous in those in which symbolism is least obtrusive—not absent, for that is very rarely if ever the case, since a design which contains no trace of symbolism can hardly be a genuine Byzantine example. Generally speaking, but especially in ecclesiastical decoration—whether metal-work, stone-work, wood-work, or glass-work—the mosaic—the symbols in some form or other are paramount, being mixed only with geometrical forms.

Many Byzantine capitals may appear to contradict this, but on examination it will be found that the apparently formal forms are combinations only of the conventional types derived from the symbols, as vesicas, circles, lilies, and many others. The very tracery is sometimes composed of serpents, and serpents are not an uncommon ornament for a capital. The serpent figures largely in Byzantine ornament as the instrument of the Fall and one type of the Redemption. The cross planted on the serpent is found sculptured on Mount Athos; and the cross surmounted by the so-called Runic Knot is only a Scandinavian rendering of the original Byzantine image—the coiled snake curling round the stem of the avenging cross. The cross with two scrolls at the foot of it, typifying the snake, is another of its modifications and a very common Byzantine ornament.

The ordinary Northern Crosses, so conspicuous for their interlaced ornaments and grotesque monsters appear to be varieties of the same idea. It is worthy of notice, too, says the authority we quote, that the leading forms of Byzantine architecture are due to the same influence; the cross, the circle, and the dome are almost omnipresent. The dome has its own reference to the vault of heaven, whose living glories were generally represented on the spherical roof of the apse at the east end of the Greek basilica. This representation is known in the Greek Church as the Holy Liturgy, or the Glorification of Christ, and it often shows the dome itself in the centre of the cross. This is the reason that the cross and dome are so characteristic of early Christian or Byzantine architecture, and indeed of Romanesque architecture generally. Some of the principal Byzantine or Romanesque ornaments are developments of the symbol of the

five circles or glories; they are placed in the form of a cross and are surmounted by domes containing in also and the same to the circles represented in the pavement below.

St. Mark's at Venice is a remarkable example of this style of symbolic architecture.

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following letter, which we have borrowed for publication in the *Illustrated Midland News*, is written to a local Member of Parliament by his son, who is residing at Luxembourg; we could not wish for a more enthusiastic correspondent, and we hope his father has not checked his ardour, but on the contrary has sent him a paternal cheque for the purchase of a horse to follow the army:—

"No 28, Rue de la Pepiniere, Nancy, July 19, 1870.

MY VERY DEAR FATHER,—Here I am at Nancy again, and I think just in time, for the communication between Luxembourg and France is expected to be cut off every day; also it will soon be cut between Luxembourg and Belgium. So that in order to have the means of getting home, in case England does not rest neutral, it becomes absolutely necessary to stay in France. I hope, however, that England will rest neutral, for it is most interesting here at the present. In coming from Luxembourg yesterday, I passed Metz. The whole of the Camp de Châlons has been moved there, and the camp is now all along the side of the railway with the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and, in fact, everything ready for war at a moment's notice. It was the most magnificent sight.

The good people of Luxembourg, during the last week, have been extremely frightened out of their wits and re-assured. Last week the *Charge d'Affaires* at Paris, M. Jannasse, sent a telegram to Luxembourg saying that the French were about to occupy the Grand Duchy. The telegram was intercepted, it is supposed, as it was not received at Luxembourg. M. Jannasse then sent an *Atteche* with a despatch saying that he had learnt from a certain source that the French would arrive in Luxembourg in 24 hours. No one had the least idea what was the best thing to be done. Some were of opinion that the rails ought to be torn up at Belenbourg (that is, at the French frontier), others that the entrance of the troops ought to be resisted (this was the most ridiculous opinion of all); the sensible part, however, thought it best to leave things alone and wait patiently till the things were in this state another telegram was received from the *Charge d'Affaires* saying that he had had an interview with the Duc de Grammont, who had promised that if the neutrality of Luxembourg was respected by the French, it should be respected likewise by the French. So Luxembourg is at present in a more tranquil state. However, my opinion is that if either the French or the Prussians occupy Luxembourg they will do so, without a moment's hesitation. Here at Nancy we have scarcely any troops stationed, but every hour of the day and night immense trains driven by two or more engines filled with troops, ordnance, and munitions, are on their way to Strasbourg. Since I have been here I think I have seen the uniform of every regiment in France.

The palace of the Marshal is being prepared for the reception of the Emperor, who arrives next Saturday, accompanied by the Cent Garde. The Prince Imperial arrives with him but will not stay here during the war. With regard to the opinion among the materials employed, as it must generally be to a certain extent in all styles which depend for their individuality of character chiefly upon symbolism, since symbols are not chosen for their beauty but for their significance. It is found in many cases that the beauty of Byzantine designs is most conspicuous in those in which symbolism is least obtrusive—not absent, for that is very rarely if ever the case, since a design which contains no trace of symbolism can hardly be a genuine Byzantine example. Generally speaking, but especially in ecclesiastical decoration—whether metal-work, stone-work, wood-work, or glass-work—the mosaic—the symbols in some form or other are paramount, being mixed only with geometrical forms.

Many Byzantine capitals may appear to contradict this, but on examination it will be found that the apparently formal forms are combinations only of the conventional types derived from the symbols, as vesicas, circles, lilies, and many others. The very tracery is sometimes composed of serpents, and serpents are not an uncommon ornament for a capital. The serpent figures largely in Byzantine ornament as the instrument of the Fall and one type of the Redemption. The cross planted on the serpent is found sculptured on Mount Athos; and the cross surmounted by the so-called Runic Knot is only a Scandinavian rendering of the original Byzantine image—the coiled snake curling round the stem of the avenging cross. The cross with two scrolls at the foot of it, typifying the snake, is another of its modifications and a very common Byzantine ornament.

The ordinary Northern Crosses, so conspicuous for their interlaced ornaments and grotesque monsters appear to be varieties of the same idea. It is worthy of notice, too, says the authority we quote, that the leading forms of Byzantine architecture are due to the same influence; the cross, the circle, and the dome are almost omnipresent. The dome has its own reference to the vault of heaven, whose living glories were generally represented on the spherical roof of the apse at the east end of the Greek basilica. This representation is known in the Greek Church as the Holy Liturgy, or the Glorification of Christ, and it often shows the dome itself in the centre of the cross. This is the reason that the cross and dome are so characteristic of early Christian or Byzantine architecture, and indeed of Romanesque architecture generally. Some of the principal Byzantine or Romanesque ornaments are developments of the symbol of the

five circles or glories; they are placed in the form of a cross and are surmounted by domes containing in also and the same to the circles represented in the pavement below. St. Mark's at Venice is a remarkable example of this style of symbolic architecture. (To be continued.)

Your affectionate Son,
T.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The tussock grass of New Zealand is being tried at Otago as a material for paper-making.

The *Spectator* says the war will cost each party from 26,000,000 to 27,000,000 a month, in addition to the ordinary military and naval expenditure.

A telegram from Boulay announces that intelligence has been received there by the China mail that an insurrection had broken out at Awa, in Japan, and that 1400 persons had been massacred.

Two gentlemen, Mr. James Thorpe, of Norwich, and Mr. Godolphin Clarke, of Queen's College, Cambridge, were drowned on Monday, while bathing from a machine at Lowestoft. They had ventured out too far.

A demonstration of sympathy with France took place on Sunday, in Dublin, at which it is estimated 30,000 men, with thirty city bands, formed a grand procession. No person of distinguished position took part in the affair.

THE APPLE CROP.—It is reported that the apple crops in some parts of Devon promise to be a bumper. At the present time the fruit is in the trees. At the present time the fruit is in the trees. At the present time the fruit is in the trees.

Boulay profits industrially, commercially, and artistically, by the opening of the Suez Canal. The Philharmonic Society of Boulay is reported to be a great success. It has carried out public concerts a month for eight months, in the rains and in the hot weather.

The Free Church (anti-pew) Society are arranging for simultaneous sermons "to be preached throughout England, on the Sunday after the Free Church Conference at Southampton (14th October next), on the subject 'Why is the Gospel not preached to the poor in England?'"

THE MITRAILLEUSES.—One battery per regiment is supplied to the French Artillery. A battery consists of six pieces, capable of throwing 600 projectiles in a minute. At the fortifications at Sedan 560 horses were slaughtered in nine minutes. An illustration of this experiment appears on page 73.

The public of Devon and Cornwall are very slow to respond to the appeal for subscriptions for the restoration of Exeter Cathedral. The Bishop, the late Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Archdeacon have subscribed largely, but other donations come in but slowly. There is one exception in the case of Lady Rolle, who gives £1000.

The latest accounts from Simla represent Lord Mayo as having gone on a shooting expedition to the top of the Dhaulagiri for a few days. Dhaulagiri is 9,000 feet above the sea level, the summit of the mountain being a level area of about five miles in extent, which would make an excellent site for a sanatorium, if the supply of water is sufficient.

DEPARTURE OF PRUSSIAN SAILORS.—Considerable excitement was created on Tuesday by the sailing from the Tyne of one hundred Prussian seamen from Harbottle, Sunderland, Tynemouth, and other ports. Thousands of people gathered to witness their departure, and the Prussian ships dipped their flags as the steamer passed down the river.

The Italian Government has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy will observe a strict neutrality in the approaching conflict; and with respect to the French occupation of Lower Alsace the Foreign Minister said that the worst policy would be to embarrass France, and so create a belief that Italy desired violently to solve the Roman question.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A shocking explosion took place at a colliery in the neighbourhood of Llanabry, near Swansea, on Saturday evening last. Nineteen men and boys were killed and five others were seriously injured. The explosion happened about five o'clock, just before the daymen were leaving the pit, and there were about fifty persons in the colliery at the time.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.—There is reason to fear that the first of the series of annual international exhibitions proposed to be held at South Kensington next year will have to be postponed in consequence of the war. The Convention said that either the governments of France, Prussia, or Germany will now be in a position to give the requisite attention to the collections they have been invited to contribute.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY.—On Saturday evening the Earl and Countess of Derby made their first public appearance since their return to Knowsley after their brief tour, having been present at a volunteer inspection in the Kensington Parade-ground, Liverpool. The Earl and Countess arrived on the ground about six o'clock and remained two hours. They were loudly cheered, both upon their arrival and departure.

An influential gathering of Conservative leaders, both in and out of Parliament, took place on Saturday afternoon at the Carlton Club. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Mr. Taylor on his retirement from the onerous post of "whip" in the House to the Conservative party. The veteran statesman, Mr. Henley, occupied the chair, and made the presentation. Colonel Taylor replied, and Mr. Disraeli then made some very favourable remarks upon the services of the gallant colonel, and upon the present position and strength of the Conservative party.

STEAM-GUNS.—MESSRS. PERKINS and Son have addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—"We are glad that the attention of the world is drawn to the *mitrailleuse*, which is a small gun of the calibre of a rifle, and which is capable of firing 600 rounds a minute. We are glad that the attention of the world is drawn to the *mitrailleuse*, which is a small gun of the calibre of a rifle, and which is capable of firing 600 rounds a minute. We are glad that the attention of the world is drawn to the *mitrailleuse*, which is a small gun of the calibre of a rifle, and which is capable of firing 600 rounds a minute."

THE FINAL DAY AT WIMBLEDON.—The grand review and sham fight at Wimbledon which on Saturday concluded the Victorian Jubilee tournament for 1870 was, from a military point of view, highly satisfactory. The sad casualty, however, which had on the previous day befallen the chief of chiefs, Lord Eiche, in the sudden death of his eldest son, the Hon. Lord Charles, had cast a gloom over the proceedings. The muster of volunteers was nearly 10,000 men of all arms, and a flying column from Aldershot of various regiments added about 2,400 men to the force; so that, as a military spectacle, nothing was wanted to make it admirable and noteworthy.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—A correspondent in the *Independence Belge* states that there have been some lively quarrels between the Zouaves and the Turcos encamped at Strasburg. The latter have been guilty of positive acts of marauding. The Zouaves have been removed to the camp at St. Avold, where also breaches of discipline have not been rare, owing to the scarcity of provisions and the enormous prices demanded for all articles of consumption in consequence of the sudden arrival of large bodies of men. Several raids have been made upon Prussian villages across the border, but there is no doubt that military order will shortly be restored.

EXPECTED WAR OF FRANCE UPON CHINA.—Grave news arrived this week from China. It is reported from Hong Kong that the Chinese at Tien-tsin rose against the foreigners on the 1st of June, and murdered the French Consul and the Sisters of Mercy. They also destroyed the Consulate and the Cathedral. It was rumoured that the French Minister and several Russians have been murdered at Peking. Great excitement prevailed at Nanking. The British gunboat, *Opussum* and *Dwarf* had been despatched to the North at Shanghai. The volunteers had been called out, and the troops were ready to proceed into the North at a moment's notice. The French authorities had sent despatches to London to call up troops. War appeared unavoidable.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S WILL.—Further particulars of Mr. Dickens's will have been published. The personality is sworn under £80,000. He bequeaths 19 guineas to every servant, £1,000 to Miss Ellen Lawless, formerly £1,000 to his daughter, Mary Dickens, besides an annuity of £300 per annum so long as she is unmarried. If she marries the annuity ceases, but in that case she shares with the testator's other children in the provision made for her. He gives to Miss Georgina Hogarth, £8,000, and adds:—"I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my personal jewelry not hereinafter mentioned, and all the little furniture which I have accumulated in my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my private papers whatsoever and whosoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing for the help and assistance which she has given to his oldest son Charles his interest in *All the Year Round*, his library of printed books, his engravings and prints, the silver salver presented to him at Birmingham, the silver cup presented to him at Edinburgh, and his shirt-studs, shirt-pins, and sleeve-buttons. He leaves £8,000 in trust, the annual income thereupon to be paid to Mrs. Dickens during her lifetime, the trust fund after her decease to be divided among his children. Mr. John Forster has the gold repeater which was presented to him at Coventry, and such manuscripts of his published works as were in his possession at the time of his decease. He gives to his executor and executrix absolute power over his estate. After having copied the form of words which his legal advisers assured him were necessary, he proceeds:—"I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and how much she has wanted in a gentle and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress, and that she has been ever their devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in receipt from me of an annual income of six hundred pounds; while all the charges of my household, and all the expenses I have devoted wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, but no public announcement of the date of the funeral, or of my burial, that at the time of my funeral more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long husband, or other such gaudy and unnecessary extravagance. My funeral be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I enjoin my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I vest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me."

IMPORTANT.—14, CURRY LANE, Birmingham. Established 1851, for the sale of Pure Tea. Consignors pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. For particulars apply to the Proprietor only at A. Court, Clerk, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1851.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your chest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a box of *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills*. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, relieves the child from pain, and it soothes the mother's mind as a mother. It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it soothes the mother, it relieves the mother's mind, and it soothes the child's mind. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething, and it is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate, and the consequent delicate state of the system, are the cause of many diseases. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething, and it is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething, and it is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething.

LEUKINIA AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of *Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Preparation*, that it will produce the most beautiful hair, and it will produce the most beautiful hair. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething, and it is a most valuable remedy for all cases of teething.

fourth daughter of Mr. William Thomas, Bloomsbury,
Birmingham.

REFRESHMENT FOR CAB HORSES.

The hot weather has been almost too much for some of us, in spite of the many ingenious contrivances and appliances to which we have resorted for relief. We have adopted the shady side of the street, gone at slow speed, assumed a lazy, strolling gait, relaxed a little the tension of our energy at work, eaten ices and cool fruits, and drunk refrigerated liquors. It is quite possible that some of the things we have consumed, and some of the acts by which we have sought to reduce the temperature of the blood have not been chosen wisely. We may have bestowed iced wines and frozen compounds upon ourselves too plentifully, dipped too frequently into the river, remained too long in the water, or have been rash in the matter of shower baths; but at any rate we have enjoyed the immediate relief, and we can hardly imagine what would have become of us if, when the heat had done its worst, we had been absolutely forbidden and physically restrained from helping ourselves in any way to temporary alleviation. Let us, then, imagine ourselves for a few hours occupying the position of a cab-horse. He stands in the sun through the morning and the blazing noon, enduring all that the merciless hours can inflict upon him. He may not advance half-a-dozen paces and put his head under shelter; he may not kneel or sprawl or roll himself on his side, or take a dip or a plunge, or empty a huge pail of water to assuage his thirst. It is all the same with him whether his sufferings take a mild or a severe form. When his feelings are worked up to a climax, by evaporation after exercise or by tormenting insects, he cannot set aside precaution and prudence and indulge himself in some exquisite but dangerous luxury in his desperation. He must simply suffer till the hours are over, and will probably find little relief or reward in the end. But the unfortunate animal has a friend at last in this his great need. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken compassion on him. Orders have gone forth that the cab-horse shall not be wholly neglected in the midst of the performance of his arduous duties during the sultry weather. An example of this act of humanity may be seen any day in the streets of Birmingham during this month and next. From the 20th of June till the 31st of August an emissary of the Society perambulates our public ways, supplying the cab-horse on his stand with a draught of oatmeal and water. It must be a wondrously welcome boon to the



REFRESHMENT FOR CAB HORSES PROVIDED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

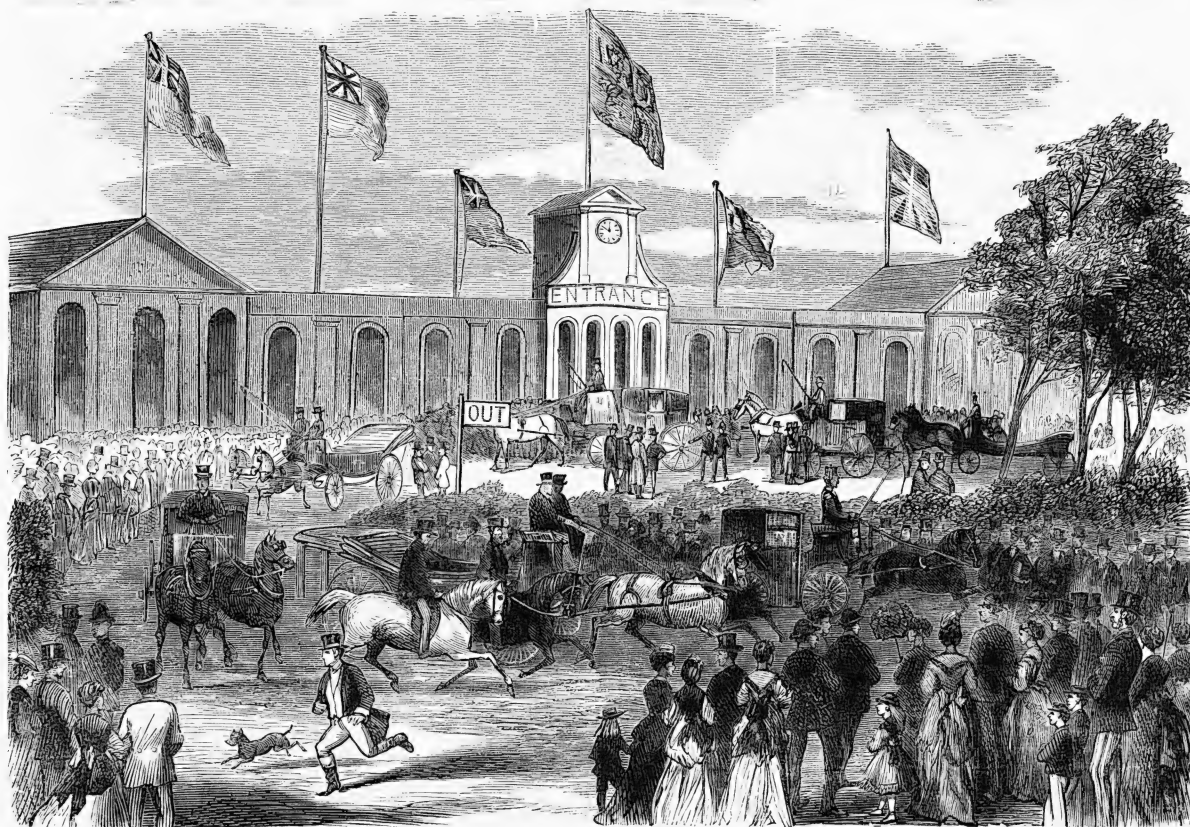
poor over-heated creature. What the wholesomest and most effectual of cooling fluids from the refreshment bar is to ourselves at the extremest moment of thirst, that is oatmeal-water to the quadruped after running or standing for some hours in the hot sun. The society, while performing an act of pure humanity, is setting an excellent example in the bestowal of this oatmeal water. Masters of cab horses, not, perhaps, easy to convince theoretically, of the importance to their horses of this pleasant beverage, will learn the value of its good effects upon the horse by the unmistakable signs of the animal's appreciation of the boon. On this page we render an engraving

of the cab-horse in the act of enjoying the Society's good gift. In this hot weather the picture is one calculated to extract a subscription from some of our pockets towards the funds of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE OBER-AMMERGAN PASSION PLAY.—The continuation of this strange German celebration is put a stop to by the war, twenty-four of the performers, including Joseph Maier, who plays the principal part, having been called away to join the ranks of the Army Reserve.

ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS.—Persons with capital should now invest. Never was there a more favourable opportunity. Consols should be bought; they may be considered cheap, and a good "lock up" for the next three months. Select from the list of foreign eight or ten different descriptions, and go into them for a moderate amount. The cause of the present serious fall is not so much the "political aspect" as the "rapid realization of defaulters' accounts." Take any of the leading railway shares and hold them for a couple of months, the rise in that period must be 7 to 10 per cent. Everything may be purchased with the same prospect of financial success. The soundest advice at the present moment is—"Buy—buy—buy."—*The Investor*, in *Gentleman's Magazine* for August.

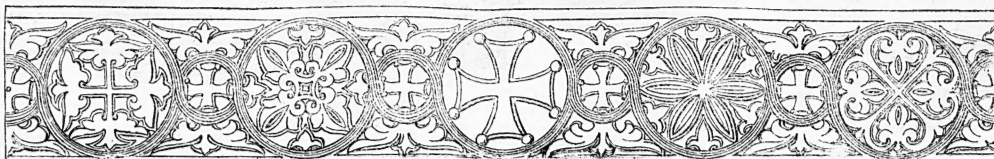
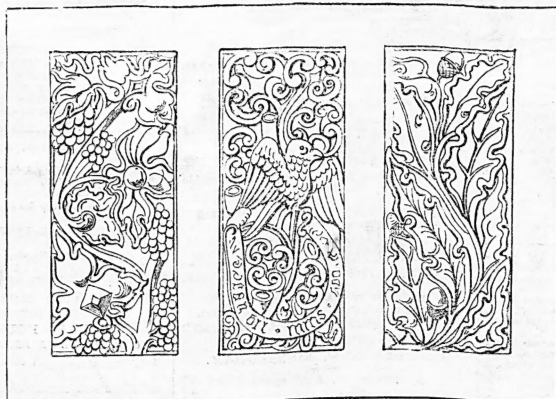
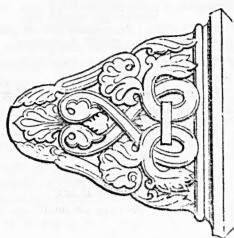
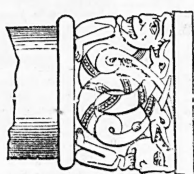
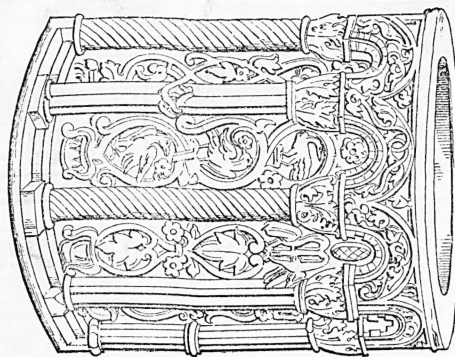
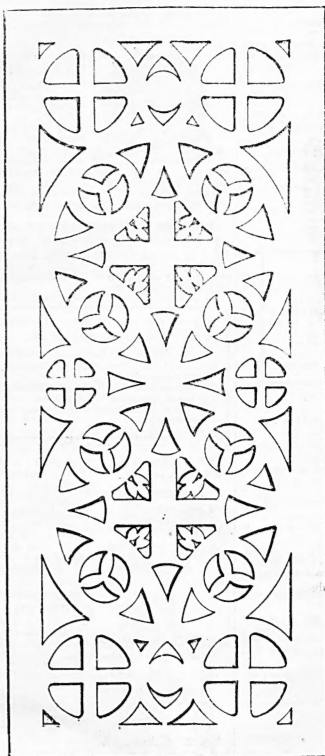
PRINCE ARTHUR'S FAREWELL TO CANADA.—In answer to an address of the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec presented to His Royal Highness on the 6th inst., previous to his departure on his homeward journey, Prince Arthur spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, your expressions of goodwill and affectionate interest in all that concerns my future welfare and usefulness in the career which, by God's will, may be before me are such as to demand most cordial response on my part, and most sincerely do I offer you my heartfelt thanks. I shall never cease to rejoice that I have been enabled to visit this portion of the empire. The impressions made upon me during my most interesting and agreeable sojourn among you can, I assure you, never fade from my mind. It is impossible for me ever to forget the kindness that I have met with, and I shall never cease to take the deepest interest in all that concerns this vast, this magnificent Dominion. Earnestly praying for its happiness and prosperity, I shall always think of its people with sincere regard, sympathy, and affection. I shall carry back with me to England the confident feeling that the self-relying spirit of patriotism and gallantry which I saw manifested the other day at the frontier will ever induce the People of the Dominion to protect the national honour. Thanking you, once more, for kind wishes on my departure, let me at the same time tender you my most affectionate farewell, and my most earnest prayer that God may watch over and protect this land, and pour down his choicest blessings upon the people." The Prince was much cheered along his route. On the wharf an old woman pushed through the crowd, exclaiming, "I want to shake hands with the Prince." His Royal Highness, hearing her, kindly extended his hand, saying: "Here it is," and the old woman's wish was gratified.



ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW-GROUND AT OXFORD. (See page 67.)

BYZANTINE.

BYZANTINE.



THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(See page 74.)—To BE CONTINUED.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, in the Engraving Department of the *Illustrated Midland News Office*, where he will have the assistance of First Class Artists. One with a slight knowledge of Drawing preferred. Small premium required.

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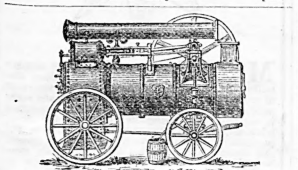
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venience to the wearer of the article made by the
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Domestic Magazine, June.



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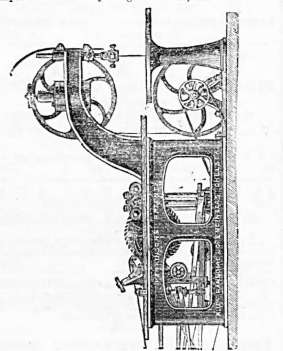
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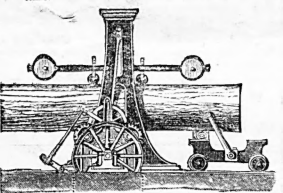
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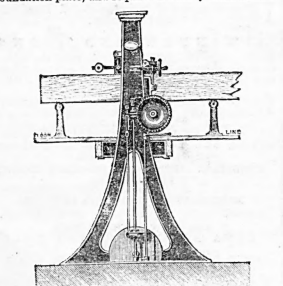
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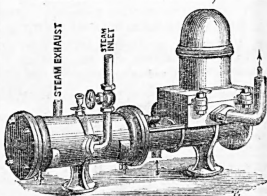
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